





THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with duns for some years, and we hope they will not now neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

¶ We call the attention of the public to the prospectus of the *Daily and Weekly Commonwealth*, for the session of the Legislature. On account of the publication of the *Daily*, our *Tri-Weekly* will not be issued during the session, but the *Daily* will be sent to all the subscribers to the *Tri-Weekly*—only fifty cents additional being charged. It would be well, too, for persons at a distance to remember that the publisher proposes to send a copy of the *Daily* to every one who will forward him a list of five new subscribers, accompanied by the subscription money. The price of the *Daily* for the session is \$1.50; that of the *Weekly* is 50 cents. Competent reporters have been engaged, and will report the proceedings, in full, of both houses, so that the acts of the Legislature will be made known to the readers of our paper the next morning after they have been passed. No labor will be spared to apprise the readers of the *Commonwealth* of everything transpiring in the Capital city.

We hope that the friends both of the proprietor and the editor, and between us we have not a few, will exert themselves to give as extensive a circulation as possible to our paper. The coming session of the Legislature promises to be full of interest and importance to all, and will afford food for earnest deliberation and thought. It is highly necessary, then, that the people should be made acquainted with what is being done by their representatives; and it is not too much to say that, with increased facilities and energy, the *Commonwealth* will be made the very best means of conveying all necessary information. It is with this conviction, and with the determination to deserve them, that we ask for renewed favors and an increased subscription list. In return for any trouble which our friends may take to increase our circulation, the editor, who has been "gadding about" most of the fall and summer, will apply himself with renewed energy and industry to the discharge of his duties. There should be a sound, true, and vigilant American paper sustained at the Capital, and we pledge ourselves hereafter to make our best endeavor to justly earn such a title for the *Commonwealth*.

Kansas Convention vs. the Kansas People.

The ultra Democrats of the South are placed in a truly awkward position. During the last Presidential election they boasted of the Kansas bill as a Democratic measure, and called upon all Southern men to support it as an act especially favorable to the South, and by means of which alone slavery could be introduced into Kansas. They lauded its justice and fairness because it gave to the people of Kansas the right to say whether slavery should or should not become an institution of the Territory or new State, and Democratic orators boasted to Southern hearers that if the people were permitted to decide there would be some chance of making Kansas a slave State—and all this in face of the fact which they then knew, and which has since become evident to their deluded followers, that if the people of Kansas are permitted to determine the matter there is not the slightest shadow of a shade of a ghost of a chance that Kansas will ever come into the Union with a Constitution protecting slavery. But, deeming themselves committed to the task of making a slave State out of Kansas, they have turned against their former favorite doctrine of popular sovereignty, and now most loudly and vehemently inveigh against the people of Kansas having any vote directly upon the Constitution by which they are to be governed. We do not propose now to take any part in the controversy going on between the Northern and Southern wings of the dominant party as to whether Congress shall reject the petition for admission into the Union of the Kansas Convention, unless the Constitution is first submitted to the people; but we do undertake to show that the Democratic party North and South are pledged that the people of Kansas—not a Convention elected by a handful of the voters of that Territory—but that the residents of Kansas shall, in their primary capacity, determine what shall be the institutions of the State under whose laws they are to live.

Democrats north and south endorsed the Cincinnati platform, and pledged themselves to carry out its principles. But if the Convention which adopted that platform had sought to administer a severe rebuke against such a disingenuous mode of taking the sense "of the people of Kansas" as that about which the country is now being agitated, they could not have found better or stronger terms to point out their condemnation of the subterfuge to which the Convention has resorted than those contained in the following resolution with reference to the rights of the Territories:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the *free* expression (not *forced*) will of the majority of *actual* residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Equally explicit and to the same purport, as it seems to us, is the language of President Buchanan's instructions to Gov. Walker under this head. From those instructions we quote the following paragraph:

"The regular Legislature of the Territory having authorized the assembling of a Convention to frame a Constitution, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the provision of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority, and the Convention itself has a right to similar protection in the opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberation. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

The President, it will be seen, was far from foreseeing or approving the partial theory of submission adopted by the Convention and naturally

supposed that the Constitution, if submitted to the people at all, would be subject to their rejection as well as ratification, in whole as well as in part. When the President's instructions to Gov. Walker were announced they were hailed with delight by these Southern Democrats, and again did they applaud the doctrine of popular suffrage. Gov. Walker upon arriving in Kansas immediately proceeded to obey his instructions to the letter, but no sooner was their practical effect discovered by the pro-slavery zealots than he was assailed with the most bitter vituperation and slang, notwithstanding they continued to praise the Chief Executive whose instrument he was. The subjoined extracts from his inaugural address will suffice to show what were the opinions of Gov. Walker upon the subject in dispute when he first acceded to the gubernatorial Chair of Kansas.

"I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."

Similar is the following language, which he held in his address to the citizens of Topeka:

"For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. The constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of 'good,' and cheers.] And I cannot doubt gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition."

"But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned, never to meet again. [A voice: What next?]

"What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other exits from the difficulty, and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views, and insist upon them either to a new Convention to submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State constitution for themselves. It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it is not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers.]"

We think we have fully established what we set out to prove, that the Democratic party are pledged beyond redemption to see that the people of Kansas shall have no other constitution than one accepted by themselves. They made the pledge in the Kansas bill; they reiterated it in the Cincinnati Platform; their orators throughout the length and breadth of the land boasted of it in the last Presidential canvass to the people of all the States, and thus gained the victory; Mr. Buchanan promised it in his acceptance of the nomination of the party; he repeated it in his inaugural, and incorporated it in his instructions to Walker; the hope was again held out to the people of Kansas by both Walker and Stanton in their addresses in that Territory. It only remains to be seen whether the party will be faithful to all these unnumbered pledges, and once more prove recreant to their vaunted attachment to pure Democratic principles.

¶ The Louisville Democrat, of Monday, one of its local paragraphs, states that Vice President Breckinridge was escorted as far as Frankfort by the Lexington Rifles. This is a very amusing attempt to lend dignity and importance to a certainly gifted and highly esteemed gentleman. The fact is, that the Rifles were to have been in Frankfort on the week previous, but were prevented from coming by the untimely inclemency of the weather. Major Lewinski had, months ago, promised our good people a visit as soon as the corps were properly drilled, and they being by this time brought almost to a state of perfection could no longer restrain their desire to visit the Capital. Their coming was a visit to the Governor and the citizens of Frankfort, and the probability is that one half of the company did not even know of Mr. Breckinridge's coming. We had heard such praises of this gentleman from his admirers, that, with Burns:

"We stilled shelter'd in a nook,
An' at his lordship stent'a look,
Like some portentous omen;
Except good sense and social grace,
An' (what surprised me) modesty,
I marked naught uncommon."

DANCING SCHOOL.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. D. D. RICHARDSON, in another column of our paper. We have seen several high testimonials to Mr. Richardson's skill as a teacher of the graceful art, but the very best proof of his proficiency is in the easy carriage and movements of his scholars in the mazy dance. There can be no doubt of his ability to learn any one to dance who has any music in his soul or motion in his heels. He has been teaching in Lexington for a number of years, and the papers and his patrons in that city speak of him in the highest terms. We feel no hesitation in recommending him to the young masters and misses in town, and those who are a little more matured may go to him with advantage to themselves, as far as dancing is concerned.

RESULT OF THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.—From the Milwaukee News (Democrat) of the 25th, we learn that the result of the late election in that State, has, at length, been ascertained. The Republicans have elected the Governor and Prison Inspector; and in the Legislature, there is a small Republican majority on joint ballot. The Democrats elected all the State officers, with the exception of Governor and Inspector.

¶ President Kimball, Mormon, boasts that he has had "altogether about fifty children;" and that he is "doing the works of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

PARTY SPIRIT.—The "Courier" has the following:

"Were Fernando Wood a devil incarnate, the fact of his selection as the standard bearer of his party is enough to rally to his support the ranks of the Democracy." So declared John Cochrane, at Tammany Hall. "I know my party well.—Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New York next Tuesday by five thousand majority." Such was the declaration of Fernando Wood to ourselves, in the presence of two or three witnesses on the Thursday evening previous to the Mayoralty election of 1854—his object being to convince us of the uselessness of publishing the documentary evidence concerning his great Marvian Swindle."

We respectfully direct the attention of our Democratic friends to the paragraph above, and request them to ask themselves concerning the truth and accuracy of the statements of Mayor Wood and John Cochrane. It cannot be true of all Democrats that they attach no importance to the moral character of the men whom they may desire to elevate to lofty positions of honor and trust by their suffrages; but it undoubtedly is true that many of their leaders are utterly reckless what may be their private reputations, since they are nevertheless confident of the zealous support of their party. But it is only where the influence of a beggarly mob of foreign criminals and paupers is triumphant, that a man would dare boast of being able to obtain the suffrages of his party, even though he were proved to have been guilty of the basest of felonies. Will not our Democratic friends resent the insults which are being heaped upon them, and show to these silly braggarts that it is necessary for them to gain and sustain a character for probity and high moral worth before they can expect to receive the votes of respectable men?

DEATH OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.—James G. Birney died on Tuesday evening last, at his residence at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J. Mr. Birney was born in 1793 at Danville, Ky. His father was a native of Ireland. His mother was an American lady, of the name of Reed, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Mr. Birney, after passing through his collegiate studies, entered the law office of Mr. Dallas, in Philadelphia. In 1814 he commenced the practice of law in his native State, and when only twenty-two was elected a member of the Legislature. He then married, and shortly after emigrated to Alabama, where he became a planter and the owner of slaves. He was soon chosen a member of the Alabama Legislature, but soon, however, got tired of Alabama, and returned to his native State. He there began to give practical effect to his strong anti-slavery sentiments, and in 1834 made a deed of emancipation for the six slaves he brought with him from Alabama. Not content with this, he proposed starting an anti-slavery newspaper in Kentucky, but not finding a printer bold enough to undertake the mechanical arrangements he commenced the publication in Ohio. On the death of his father, Mr. Birney liberated and made a comfortable provision for all the slaves on the paternal estate. After the death of his first wife, he married a sister in law of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the Fitzhugh family. In 1844 Mr. Birney was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by the "Liberty Party," and received some 62,000 votes. After this contest he retired from public life, for the excitement of which his health for the last 12 years entirely unfitted him.

GEN. WALKER'S OFFICERS.—It is stated that among the officers who accompany Walker's filibuster expedition is Col. T. Henry, of Albany, N. Y., who served as sergeant at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was promoted to a first lieutenant for bravery in that action. He was in the first Nicaragua expedition, in which he was wounded eight times. Another is Lieutenant Col. G. T. Tucker, of Vermont, captain of Mounted Rifles in the Mexican war, in which he was wounded and was honorably mentioned in the dispatches. A third is Lieut. Col. Swingle, of Boston, who commanded a company in the Texan war, and was present at the battle of San Jacinto. He was also in the first Nicaraguan contest, and set up an iron foundry in Rivas during the siege of that place. A fourth is Capt. J. C. Fayssoux, well known in connection with Lopez's Cuban foray. He figured conspicuously under Walker in Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—A list of our ministers and consuls abroad, with the States from which they were appointed, their compensation, etc., has been published by the State Department. It affords some curious statistics of the rank held by the several members of the Union in the government patronage. New York, of course, carried off the lion's share. Pennsylvania is very little behind her, however, the aggregate of the former being \$79,250 and of the latter \$74,825. Virginia comes next with \$55,800; then Indiana \$23,500, Massachusetts \$23,750, and so on down the list. Ohio, the third State in the Union in almost every respect, ranks ninth, with \$15,500.—Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Vermont do not appear in the table at all.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.—Brazil produces 320,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, being more than one entire half that is grown in the world. Java produces 120,000,000 pounds, Ceylon 50,000,000, San Domingo 35,000,000, Cuba and Porto Rico 20,000,000, Sumatra 15,000,000, Costa Rica 9,000,000, Mocha 5,000,000, and the British West Indies 5,000,000. Of the 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar produced in 1856, Brazil furnished 200,000,000 pounds, Cuba 800,000,000, British West Indies 350,000,000, and Louisiana and other of the Gulf States 250,000,000. About 34,000,000 pounds of maple sugar are made in the Northern States in a year, and France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia make about 34,000,000 pounds of beet sugar in a year. In consumption, Great Britain requires annually, for her coffee, tea, and sweetmeats about 836,000,000 pounds, and the United States—without quite as sweet a tooth as John Bull—demands some 760,000,000 pounds.

NEED WE NOT AN AMERICAN PARTY?—Paragraphs like the following are worth whole columns of desertion in answering this question. There is no evading the issue. The *Irish American* closes an article upon the New York Mayoralty election thus:

"There is not now a reasonable doubt that Mayor Wood's majority will be the largest ever polled for the same office. In addition to the large number of adopted citizens who, almost without exception, voted for him last year, over 2000 have been naturalized since the present canvass commenced, and of these it is not too much to say he will receive the support of ninety-nine out of every hundred."

FRANKFORT THEATRE.—The event so long anticipated with pleasure by the fun-loving portion of the citizens of Frankfort, the opening of the Theatre, came off on last Monday night. Although the audience was not as large as we hoped it would be, it was still more than respectable when we take into consideration the fact that the room was not completely dry from the recent plastering and papering, and if the circumstances had been more auspicious the proprietors of the Theatre might justly have hoped for a crowded house. This slight disadvantage will be soon, if, indeed, it has not already been, removed, and the public may now safely trust themselves in the room without fear of experiencing any disagreeable effects.

"If we might judge from the plaudits of the crowd they were highly delighted with the performance, 'The Hunchback.' Mrs. Meeker as Julia, appeared to greater advantage than we had, from her recent illness, expected, and depicted the anguish of the vain, but beautiful and loving fair one in a manner which won for her the acclamations of the spectators. Mr. Grierson, as Master Walter, was well received, and was ably supported by Mr. Stetson, as Sir Thomas Clifford. Mrs. Chapman, full of life and frolicsome humor, acted the part of the volatile Ellen, while Harry was perfectly irresistible in imitating the awkward bashfulness of the shy student, Modus. Mr. Dougherty played the part of Fathom as well as we had ever seen it. In fine, we anticipate for the company the favor and liberal patronage of the public during the coming winter. We wish them much success and good fortune.

To night they will play 'The Italian Wife's Revenge;' then comes a dance, and a song; the performance to conclude with 'My Neighbor's Wife.'

THE GREAT MOGL.—The aged King of Delhi, a feeble tot in the hands of the late occupants of Delhi, was a captive in the hands of his English conquerors, at the latest advices. The report that his two sons "had been shot" appears correct—with the addition that they had fallen in battle, and not as the words might seem to imply, by the vengeance of the British. This Sovereign, who is between eighty and ninety years old, could scarcely have been an active promoter of the late revolt. Mahomet Surajoodin Shah Gagee succeeded his father, as King of Delhi, in 1837, and has been retained, by the East India Company, as a King in name only, for the last twenty years. A pensioned descendant of the last race of Mahomedan Kings of the Delhi, his Court presented all the worst evils of Eastern depravity and luxury. In his own Palace, at least, he was allowed to retain all power of life and death, and was cruel as well as luxurious.—The stipend annually granted to "His Majesty" was twelve and a half lakhs of rupees, equal to \$625,000. The East India Company committed a great mistake in allowing such ample means, after they had virtually annihilated the regal authority. It would not surprise us to find them providing for the gradual diminution and final extinction of all the large allowances which they have hitherto made to the deposed Native Princes.

VAGRANCY.—The New York Herald states that, on an average, 1,500 homeless persons apply at the station-houses in that city every night for lodgings. Thursday night many could not be accommodated.

VERDICT OF A U. S. JURY SET ASIDE.—Some days ago a jury in the United States District Court brought a verdict of guilty against William B. Faulkner, charged with having committed an assault and battery upon a deck hand of the steamer of which he was engineer, in the Louisville Canal. Judge Leavitt's charge to the jury was published in full under our Law Reports, reciting the facts, but reserving a final opinion relative to the law of the case. A motion for a new trial was pending when Judge Leavitt intimated that argument would be superfluous, and set aside the verdict of the jury on the ground of a want of jurisdiction—the offence being committed beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Southern District of Ohio. A nolle was subsequently entered by the District Attorney.

¶ How much misery is compressed in the single word *homeless*! But no greater than the amount of happiness bound up in the still shorter one of *home*. The difference between the two can never be known to those who have had no experience of both, nor be forgotten by any one who has. Home is the sacred spot, where affection, virtue and religion plant their roots, and where those principles receive nourishment and culture which adorn private life, uphold and perpetuate knowledge and good government, liberty and law.

¶ A quite young and beautiful, but poor widow, was about to marry a very rich, old widower. Her friends wished to know (albeit it was none of their business) why she wanted to marry him?—She replied,—

"For pure love—I love the ground (meaning the farm, probably), on which he walks, and the very house in which he lives."

There is platitude for you! There is none of your school-girl romance in that, but a stern, stiff reality.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Saturday morning, the 29th ult., Miss BESSIE JOHNSON, aged about 18 years, and daughter of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, of this place. For over two years, we have enjoyed the acquaintance of this most estimable young lady, and had indeed do so now seen for the first time the death of her, who so lately we have met, buoyant with hope, happy in heart, and with all the bright hopes of youth sparkling on her brow. To those who knew her, the language of eulogy will be unnecessary, to remind them of many of her attractive qualities. With a warm heart, and great sweetness of temper, a frank, cheerful and frank manner, she could not fail to have admirers. Reared by an idolizing mother in the paths of virtue, truth and religion, she lived a Christian and died a just heir of heaven and immortality. Removed, as she was, in the freshness and loveliness of life's fair morn, from the circle of domestic love and happiness, and every joy of earth, death was to her a guide—the messenger of a Saviour's love, to call her away to purer, higher, sweeter bliss than life could yield, to join with those who move only in the radiant beams of eternal glory.

She has died in the pale autumn time, when nature's faded garb is seen, but typical of departed beauty; she has died in the autumn time, when the roses shed their latest bloom, and pay the last tribute of their fading beauty to departed youth; she has died with the last breath of the expiring autumn, as it was swept away on the winter winds; but she will be seen again, when life's storm is over, and the summer of eternal peace shall gladden the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

FRANKFORT DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. D. D. RICHARDSON, of Lexington, respectfully announces, at the solicitation of many friends, that he will open his

ACADEMY

at the Capital Hotel on Saturday next, December 5th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue for twelve Saturdays, giving twenty-four lessons.

TERMS—\$10.

Spectators positively forbidden. Patrons invited to attend. Hours of tuition from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

Mr. R. has for several years visited the Eastern Cities, sparing neither time nor expense in acquiring thorough proficiency in his profession and hopes by faithful discharge of duty to merit the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort. (Dec. 2, 1857—31.)

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

¶ Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

¶ Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Masonic Notice.

HIRAM LODGE NO. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE:
H. WINGATE, M.
G. B. MACCLIN, S. W.
W. B. HOLMAN, J. W.
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.
P. SWIGERT, S. D.
H. RODMAN, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

By order of the Lodge
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro tem.
December 2, 1857—tf.

W. R. SAMUEL

WITH
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon all of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order. (Nov. 30, 1857—tf.)

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBAG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at *cost* for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at
EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.
Nov. 16—tf.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.
Oct. 23, 1857—tf.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. LEWIS B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.
Nov. 4, 1857—te.

¶ We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23te.]

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.]

¶ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.]

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature. [Oct.—23te.]

¶ We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.
Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

Youghiogeny Coal.
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1, —tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,
And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.
We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

NOVEMBER 23d, 1857.

GROCERIES.

X. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee, OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses, PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE,

GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles, STARCH, TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish, MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Old Port Wine, Jales Robins Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Madeira Wine, Roderer & Schneider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.

BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BAKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers; Rice; Pepper; Cinnamon; Macaroni; Crackers; Ginger; Green and Blk Teas; Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbago Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers, Sanford's Straw Cutters, Cradles, Sheathes, &c.; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seeds in proper season.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfine and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal.

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Whiting; Turpentine; Venetian Red. Lard Oil; Linseed Oil

